

L 6733-67

ACC NR: AP6024846

olecules, resulting in the formation of cross linkages. Orig. art. has 3 figures and  
1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 LC

TSIPENYUK, Ye.Ye.

Conference of the provincial physiotherapists of the  
Ukrainian S.S.R. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 27  
no.5:473-475 S-0'62. (MIRA 16:9)  
(UKRAINE—PHYSICAL THERAPY—CONGRESSES)

KURILIN, I.A., dotsent; TSIOPENYUK, Ye.Ye., fizioterapevt; KORYSTENSKAYA, G.P.  
kand.med.nauk

Epicutaneous anesthesia using A.P. Parfenov's solution by means  
of electrophoresis in tonsillectomy. Vrach. delo no. 3:97-99  
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Otdeleniye bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - dotsent I.A.  
Kurilin) Kiievskoy gorodskoy detskoy spetsializirovannoy  
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.

(LOCAL ANESTHESIA) (ELECTROPHORESIS)  
(TONSILS—SURGERY)

TSIPENYUK, Yu.M.

Trial body in a cavity resonator. Elektron. bol'sh. moshch. no.4:  
173-177 '65.  
(MIRA 18:10)

ACCESSION NR: AT4015878

8/3055/63/000/002/0133/0147

AUTHORS: Kapitsa, S. P.; Tsipenyuk, Yu. M.

TITLE: Measurement of high frequency fields in resonators

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Fizicheskaya laboratoriya. Elektronika bol'shikh moshchnostey (High-power electronics), no. 2, 1963, 133-147

TOPIC TAGS: cavity field distribution, cavity shunt resistance, frequency discriminator, probe field measurement, dielectric probe, metal probe, field plotting, electromagnetic field plotting

ABSTRACT: The distribution of the electromagnetic field in a cavity and the shunt resistance of a cavity are determined by determining the perturbation of the magnetic field caused by introducing a small sphere into the field. The cavity acts in this method like a frequency discriminator, in which the perturbation of the natural frequency leads to a change in the field amplitude. The resultant sig-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4015878

nal is detected, fed to an oscilloscope, and photographed. The use of the cavity as a frequency discriminator excludes the need for absolute determination of the frequency shift. The shunt resistance of the cavity is determined directly without measuring the Q or the geometrical characteristic. Two measurements are made, with dielectric and metallic spheres, to determine the relative distribution of the electric and magnetic field. A third measurement is necessary to normalize the signal. Tests have shown that the accuracy with which the shunt resistance and the field distribution are determined is approximately 8%. The method can be used to determine the influence of the shape of the resonator and the presence of holes in it on the field distribution, and can be particularly useful when the cavity is too complicated in shape for a theoretical study. The accuracy is limited primarily by the parasitic modulation in microwave generators, and by the linearity limit of the method. "The authors are grateful to P. L. Kapitsa for interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, and 14 formulas.

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4015878

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskaya laboratoriya AN SSSR (Physics Laboratory,  
AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 25Jan64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GE, SD NR REF Sov: 002 OTHER: 001

Cord 3/4

L 1954-50 EWT(m)/EWA(h)  
ACCESSION NR: AT5024113

UR/3158/65/000/012/0001/0012 27  
35

AUTHOR: Rabotnov, N. S.; Smirenkin, G. N.; Soldatov, A. S.; Usachev, L. N.;  
Kapitsa, S. P.; Taipenyuk, Yu. M.

TITLE: Angular photofission anisotropy and parity of the ground state of plutonium-239 19

SOURCE: Obninsk. Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut. Doklady, no. 12, 1965. Uglovaya anizotropiya fotodeleniya i chetnost' osnovnogo sostoyaniya plutoniya-239, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fission, plutonium, ground state, bremsstrahlung

ABSTRACT: The angular distributions of fragments resulting from the photofission of Pu<sup>239</sup> were measured by  $\gamma$  quanta of the bremsstrahlung of a microtron in the range of limiting energies of  $E_{\gamma}^{\max}$  = 5.4-7.9 Mev. At  $E_{\gamma}^{\max}$  = 5.4, 5.65, and 5.9 Mev, anisotropic angular distributions of the form  $W(\alpha) = \frac{A}{d\Omega} \sin^2 \alpha$  were observed. The maximum anisotropy, which corresponds to  $b = -0.192$ , was recorded at  $E_{\gamma}^{\max}$  =

= 5.65 Mev. Comparison of the results with data on the fission of Pu<sup>238</sup> by neutrons permits the determination of the parity of the ground state of Pu<sup>239</sup> relative to

Card 1/2

L 1954-66  
ACCESSION NR: AT5024113

2

the parity of the ground state of the even-even nucleus. Data on the fission agrees with the positive parity of the ground state of  $Pu^{239}$ , which follows from spectroscopic data. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut GKIAE (Physics and Energetics Institute GKIAE); Institut fizicheskikh problem (Institute of Physical Problems)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP  
NO REF Sov: 008 OTHER: 009

Card 1/2

L 13351-00 EWT(1)/EWA(h)  
ACC NR: AT5027160

SOURCE CODE: UR/3055/65/000/004/0173/0177

AUTHOR: Tsipenyuk, Yu. M.

30

ORG: none

B+1

TITLE: Probe in an open resonator ✓

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Fizicheskaya laboratoriya, Elektronika bol'sikh moshchnostey,  
no. 4, 1965, 173-177

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic oscillation, resonator, frequency shift,  
resonator Q factor

21.44,5

ABSTRACT: The disturbance caused by introducing a probe into an open resonator is  
theoretically evaluated. As in the case of a closed resonator, the small probe  
(sphere) causes a shift of the resonator natural frequency proportional to the cube of  
the sphere radius. The probe-inserted attenuation is proportional to the sixth degree  
of its radius and to the squares of electric and magnetic field amplitudes. Hence, a  
possibility opens to measure open-resonator fields, not only by the frequency shift  
upon introduction of the probe but also by the variation of the resonator Q-factor.  
"The author wishes to thank L. A. Vaynshteyn for a valuable discussion of this  
article." Orig. art. has: 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 00Mar64 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1

2

L 27871-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)  
ACCESSION NR: AP5021112

UR/0056/65/049/002/0476/0484

AUTHORS: Bocharova, I. Ye.; Zolotukhin, V. G.; Kapitsa, S. P.;  
Smirenkin, G. N.; Soldatov, A. S.; Tsipenyuk, Yu. M.

TITLE: Angular distribution of U-238 photofission fragments near the  
fission threshold

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49,  
no. 2, 1965, 476-484

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, photonuclear reaction, nuclear fission, angular  
distribution, fission product

ABSTRACT: A preliminary report on this research was published in  
Physics Letters v. 14, 217, 1965. To observe quadrupole fission  
experimentally, the angular distribution of the fragments emitted in  
photofission of U<sup>238</sup> near threshold were measured by recording the  
fission events in glass. The photons were produced by electrons ac-  
celerated in the 12-MeV high-current microtron of IFP AN SSSR (In-  
stitute of Physics Problems, AN SSSR). The angular distributions of

Card 1/8

07041105

TSIPENYUK, M.Kh; TSIPENYUK, Yu.Ye.

Methods of purifying waste gases in the production of phthalic anhydride. Gig. i san. 28 No.1: 66-68 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Rubezhanskogo filiala Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.  
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE) (GASES—PURIFICATION)

DOL'NITSKIY, O.V.; TSIPENYUK, Ye.Ye.

Method for combatting pain in fractures in children. Ortrop. travm.  
i protez. 21 no.3:63 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii detskogo vozrasta (zav. - prof. A.R.Shurinok)  
Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni A.A.Bogomol'tsa i khirurgiche-  
skogo otdeleniya detskoy gorodskoy spetsializirovannoy bol'nitsy  
(glavnnyy vrach - T.P.Novikova).

(FRACTURES) (PAIN)

(Z) 2. A reaction of piperidine with propylene in benzene at 100°C yields methylcyclopentadiene, 1-methylcyclohexene, and 1,1-dimethylcyclohexene. (K. Kondo, T. Yamada, and T. Ito, *J. Polymer Sci.*, 2, 37-46 (1947).) Propylene is polymerized with gamma-radiation at 230-3° in a 7% atm. It is partially dimerized and partly hydroxylated to 2-pentene. The dimer (1-methyl-3-propyl-5-cyclohexene) under such conditions was converted into cyclohexadiene hydrocarbons and also yielded *m*-P<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Me and 1-methyl-3-propylecyclohexene in 2:1 ratio. The higher-boiling fractions contain trimERIC and tETRAMERIC forms of piperidine, whose structures are undetermined. G. M. Kosolapoff

TSIPER, F. P., RACHINSKIY, F. Yu. and ZAL'MANOVICH, M. A.

Contact Conversions of Piperylene and its Dimer by Action by Humorin,  
page 837, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on  
General Chemistry), Vol II, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 1680-1686.

217

7

Analytical properties of phenyl-substituted 1,2-dithiole-3-thiones. New organic reagents for copper, mercury, platinum, and palladium. I. M. G. Voronkov and P. P. Tsiper (A.A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). Zhur. Akad. Nauk. Khim. 6, 331-8 (1951).—In these expts. were used 5-phenyl- (I), 4-phenyl- (II), and 4-methyl-3-phenyl-1,2-dithiole-3-thione (III). These reagents were used as 0.3% solns. in  $\text{CCl}_4$ . To 4 drops of the reagent in a micro test tube was added several drops of a 0.5% aq. soln. of a metal chloride, nitrate, or sulfate. In neutral or dil. acid soln.  $\text{AgNO}_3$  formed an orange ppt. with all 3 reagents when neutral, but no ppt. when acidified. Au formed colored ppts. with all 3 reagents, both neutral and acidified.  $\text{HgCl}_2$  formed a ppt. with all 3 reagents when neutral.  $\text{CuCl}_2$ , neutral or acidified, was pptd. only by II.  $\text{PtCl}_4$  and  $\text{PdCl}_4$  were pptd. in neutral and acid solns. by I and II and in neutral soln. by III. None of the other tested ions formed ppts. nor did they interfere with the detn. of the cations named. The ppts. were insol. in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . All were sol. in  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  except  $\text{PdCl}_4$  pptd. by I. None was sol. in  $\text{CCl}_4$ . In

:ether only  $\text{AuCl}_4$  pptd. by I and  $\text{HgCl}_2$  pptd. by II and III were sol. In  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$  only  $\text{AgNO}_3$  pptd. by III, and  $\text{PdCl}_4$  pptd. by I and III were sol. In  $\text{CS}_2$  only  $\text{HgCl}_2$  pptd. by I and  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ,  $\text{AuCl}_4$ , and  $\text{PdCl}_4$  pptd. by III were sol. Quantitatively only  $\text{HgCl}_2$  was pptd. by I in neutral soln. The ppt. was dried at  $80-100^\circ$  and weighed as  $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S}_2\text{HgCl}_2$ . Filter paper moistened with an ether soln. of I or II and dried gives a specific reaction with  $\text{Cu}^{++}$ . A drop of a soln. contg.  $\text{Cu}^{++}$  placed on this paper forms a brown or pink (if there is little Cu) spot. The test will detect 0.4 γ per mol.

M. Hoseh

1952

15

BTR

8920\* Study of the Analytical Properties of Phenyl-Substituted, 1, 2-Dithiol-3-Thionine, a New Organic Reagent for Copper, Mercury, Platinum, and Palladium. (In Russian.) M. G. Voronkov and F. P. Tsipov. *Zhurnal Analiticheskoi Khimi*, Nov.-Dec. 1951, p. 331-336.

DA

Q  
1

1009. Analytical properties of phenyl-substituted 1 : 2-dithiol-3-thiones. New organic reagents for copper, mercury, platinum, and palladium. I. M. G. Voronkov and V. P. Tsiper. *J. anal. Chem.*, USSR, 1961, 6, 331-336.—4-Methyl-3-phenyl-, (I), 4-phenyl-, (II), and 5-phenyl-, (III)-1 : 2-dithiol-3-thione were synthesized from  $\beta\beta$ -dimethylstyrene, isopropenylbenzene, and propenylbenzene, respectively, by reaction with S as by the general method described previously (A., 1960, II, 1903). The compounds form water-insol. complexes with many metallic ions, e.g., with 4 drops of a 0.3% solution of the dithiothiones in  $\text{CCl}_4$  and several drops of 0.5% aq. solutions of the chlorides, nitrates, or sulphates. In neutral and acid solutions yellow or orange ppts. form with  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Au}^{+++}$ ,  $\text{Hg}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Sn}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Pt}^{++}$ , and  $\text{Pd}^{++}$  (except with  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{Hg}^{++}$  in acid solutions) and I, II, or III, with  $\text{Sn}^{++}$  in both neutral and acid solutions and I or III, and with  $\text{Pt}^{++}$  and  $\text{Pd}^{++}$  in acid solutions and I. No ppt. form with alkali, alkaline earth, and rare earth metals, Mg, Zn, Cd, Al, Th, Pb, Bi, Cr, Mn,  $\text{Fe}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{+++}$ , Co, Ni, and Ce, and their presence does not interfere with the detection of Ag, Au, Hg, Sn, Pt, and Pd by means of the reagents. In acetone Ag, Au, Hg, Sn, and Pd complexes with I, II, and III are sol. except Pd with III; in  $\text{CCl}_4$  all the complexes are insol.; in ether all the complexes are insol. except Au with III, and Hg with I and II; in methanol all are insol. except Ag with I, and Pd with I and III; and in CS<sub>2</sub> all are insol. except Ag, Au, and Pd with I, and Hg with III. The sensitivities of the colour reaction ( $\mu\text{g./ml.}$ ) and limiting dilutions are: with I, Ag 200, I : 5000, Hg 230, I : 4400, Pd 9, I : 100,000; with II,

*own*

X

Ag S, 1 : 330,000 Hg Ia, 1 : 85,000, Sn 100, 1 : 10,000, Pd, 8,  
1 : 100,000; and with III, Ag 12, 1 : 80,000, Hg 4, 1 : 250,000,  
Pd 9, 1 : 100,000. Hg can be determined by drying the Hg-III  
complex,  $\text{HgCl}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3$ , at 80–90° and weighing. Although no  
apparent reaction occurs with  $\text{Cu}^{++}$  in solution, when a drop of a  
 $\text{Cu}^{++}$ -containing solution is placed on a filter paper previously  
impregnated with an ether solution of II or III and dried, a chocolate-  
or rose-coloured spot appears, sensitivity 0.4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . Limiting  
dilution 1 : 2,500,000. (With I the sensitivity for Cu is less than  
8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ .) The reaction for Cu is specific and no interference is  
caused by alkali, alkaline earth, rare earth, and Pt metals, Mg, Zn,  
Cd, Hg, Ag, Au, Al, Th, Pb, Bi, Cr, Mn,  $\text{Fe}^{++}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{+++}$ , Co, Ni, and Sn.  
G. S. SMITH.

*F. S. A. A. A.* *for A.*  
GOROMOSOV, M.S.; TSIPER, N.A.; UGRYUMOVA, Ye.K.

Temperature limits in living quarters and public buildings. Gig. sanit.  
Moskva No.1:10-15 Jan 52. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of the Institute of General and Communal Hygiene of the Academy of  
Medical Sciences USSR.

TSIPER, N.A.  
GOROMOSOV, M.S.; TSIPER, N.A.

Permissible limits of artificial cooling in living quarters during  
the summer. Gig. i san. no.7:8-14 J1 '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR.

(VENTILATION,

\*air conditioning, permissible limits of cooling of  
living quarters during summer)

TSIPEK, A.A.

GOROMOSOV, M.S.; TSIPEK, N.A.

Hygienic evaluation of radiant heating. Vod. i san.tekh.no.1:28-  
31 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)  
(Radiant heating)

TSIPER, N.A.

Conclusions made following a wrong calculation. Tod. i san. tek.  
no. 3:28-29 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Heating)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/8 Public Health Aug 59

2305. HYGIENIC EVALUATION OF RADIATION HEATING (Russian text) -  
Gormosov M. S. and Tsiper N. A. - VODOSN. I SAN. TEKH. 1957,  
1 (28-31)

Study was made of the fundamental differences between the system of panel heating  
and the usual convector system. It was concluded that the radiation system of  
heating is fully justified on hygienic grounds. Types of panels depend on local con-

2305

ditions: floor, ceiling and wall; the maximum temperature of the surface of the panels should not exceed 40-45°. The temperature of the air in winter quarters may be 1 to 2° lower with radiation heating as compared with the normal standard for convector heating.

(S)

TSIPER, N.A.

GOROMOSOV, M.S., kand.med.nauk; TSIPER, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Hygienic evaluation of radiant heating systems. Gig. i san. 22  
no.6:20-28 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i immnunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR.  
(HEATING,  
radiant, hyg. aspects (Rus))

TSIPER, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOROMOSOV, M.S., kand.med.nauk

Hygienic evaluation of a central system of air heating. Gig.  
i san. 25 no.7:8-13 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N.  
Sysina AMN SSSR. (HOT-AIR HEATING)

GOROMOSOV, M.S.; TSIPER, N.A.; KITAYEVA, N.N.

Establishing hygienic norms for air conditioning in motion-picture theaters. Vod. i san. tekh. no.11:29-32 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Motion-picture theaters—Air conditioning)

TSIPER, N.A.; kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLOMATOVA, N.A.; sanitarnyy vrach.

Hygienic properties of floors covered with polymer materials.  
Gig. sanit. 28 no.2:95-98 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N. Sysina AMN SSSR i Gorodskoy sanitarn-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Moskvy.

TSEPER, P. O.

USSR/Medicine - Typhus  
Medicine - Chemotherapy

Jun 48

"Problem of Chemotherapy for Exanthematous Typhus,"  
P. O. Tsiper, Lt Col Med Corps, Chair of Infectious  
Diseases, Mil Med Acad imeni S. M. Kirov, 5 3/4 pp

"Klin Med" Vol XXVI, No 6

Describes treatment of typhus with rivanol.

14/49164

TSIPER, S.M.;GININ, D.I.

Appearance of hyaluronidase in the uterine wall during fertilization.  
Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 85 no. 4:867-870 1 Aug 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 2 June 1952.

TSIPER, S.M.

~~Relation of the development of spermatozoon to hyaluronidase activity.  
Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 91 no.2:351-354 11 July 1953. (CLML 25:1)~~

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 15 May 1953.

Tsiper, S.M.

Direct division of cells in the development of the testicles of mouse.  
Agrobiologiya no.5:138-140 S-0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskij institut imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa, kafedra  
biologii. (Cell division(Biology)) (Testicles) (Mice)

TSIPER, S.M.

Activity of alkaline phosphatase in tissues and primary sex cells  
during the embryonic development of mice. Biul.eksp.biol. i med.  
48 no.10:85-89 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz kafedry biologii (zav. - prof. K.Yu. Kstryukova) Kiievskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN  
SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.  
(GONADS embryol.)  
(PHOSPHATASES metab.)

TSIPER, S. M., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of the development of the testes of the mouse." Kiev, 1960. 21 pp; (Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst im Academician A. A. Bogomol'yets); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 30-60, 138)

TSIPER, S.M.

Origin of spermatophores in white mice. Zhur. ob. biol. 21 no.1:  
20-27 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kiev Medical Institute, Chair of Biology.  
(SPERMATOPHORES) (MICE)

TSIPER, S.M.; GENIN, D.I.

Some critical remarks concerning a new version of the genic theory  
of heredity. Nek.filos.vop.med.i est. no.2:107-120 '60.  
(MIRA 15:7)

l. Kafedra biologii Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni  
Bogomol'tsa.

(HEREDITY)

ROGOV, M.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; REVNIKOV, Ye.A., inzh.; KURLYANDER, A.S., inzh.;  
TSIPER, Ye.M., inzh.

Effect of the uneven wall thickness of the initial blank and  
the degree of deformation on the uneven wall thickness of pipe  
rolled on the KhFT mill. Preinv. trub no.11:51-58 '63.

(MIRA IV:11)

PAVLENKO, G.; ARSHAVSKIY, A., sovetnik yustitsii; KATANER, G.;  
TSIPERFIN, I., inzh.; KRYANNIKOV, A., shofer; ZHALNIN, A.

Readers' letters. Avt. transp. 41 no.6:57-58 Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Starshiy inzh. Ministerstva avtomobil'nogo transporta  
Kirgizskoy SSR (for Kataner). 2. Oktyabr'skoye avtokhozyaystvo  
Volgogradskogo avtoupravleniya (for Kryannikov).

PELEVIN, L.; NAYANZIN, I., inzh.; BATURIN, N.; RMY, Yu., tekhnolog (g.Khar'kov);  
TSIPERFIN, I.; KARLENKOV, B., aktivist; KAL'MANOVICH, M.;  
SERGIYENKA, M., normirovshchik; IGNATOV, L. (g.Tashkent)

From readers' letters. Izobr.i rats. no.6:38-40 Je '59.  
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tehnicheskogo otdela neftepromyslovo-  
gorskogo upravleniya "Tuymazyneft'", g.Oktyabr'skiy, BashASSR (for  
Pelevin). 2. Proizvodstvenno-tehnicheskiy otdel neftepromyslovo-  
gorskogo upravleniya "Tuymazyneft'", g.Oktyabr'skiy, BashASSR (for Nayanzin).  
3. Starshiy inzhener tekhnicheskogo otdela parovozno-vagonnogo  
zavoda, g.Ulan-Ude (for Baturin). 4. Nachal'nik Byuro sodeystviya  
ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu Odesskogo zavoda zapasnykh  
chastey, g.Odessa (for Tsiperfin). 5. Nachal'nik Byuro sodeystviya  
ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu Penzenskogo dizel'nogo zavoda,  
g.Penza (for Karlenkov). 6. Nikolayevskiy oblastnoy sovet Vsesoyuz-  
nogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, g.Nikolayev (for  
Kal'manovich). 7. Khar'kovskiy traktornyy zavod, g.Khar'kov (for  
Sergiyenya).

(Efficiency, Industrial)

TSIPERFIM, I.; SHUMLYAYEV, I.

Repairing speedometer cables. Avt. transp. 33 no.11:33 N '55.  
(MLRA 9:3)

(Speedometers)

TSIPERFIN, I., inzh.

Means for improving the structure of automotive transportation  
enterprises. Avt. transp. 42 no.8:20-21 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

TSIPERFIN, I.

Organization of the overhaul of heavy-duty diesel motortrucks.  
Avt. transp. 43 no.12:25-26 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener proyektov instituta "TSentrogiprora".

TEPLITSKIY, V.G., inzh.; TSIPERFIN, I.M., inzh.

Apparatus for determining the diagram of radial pressures of the  
piston ring. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 30 no.11:11 N '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Piston rings)

KUROPYATNIK, O.N.; PASTERNAK, F.O.; TSIPERFIN, I.M.

Automatic punching of piston-ring locks. Mashinostroitel' no.9:15  
S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Forging) (Automatic control)

AUTHORS:

Tsiperfin, I.M., Stanishevskiy, A.I., Zaminnik, S.I.,  
Engineers

SOV/117-58-11-7/36

TITLE:

A Mechanism for the Automatic Correcting of Abrasive Disks  
(Mekhanizm dlya avtomaticheskoy pravki abrazivnykh krugov)

PERIODICAL:

Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 11, pp 9 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the Odesskiy zavod zapchastey (Odessa Plant of Spare Parts) the disk-polishing machines, type A-945, are fitted with a forced correction of abrasive disks controlled by a hydraulic mechanism (Fig. 1). On the exactness of this mechanism depends the quality of the products. The drawbacks of the mechanism are the inaccessability of the micro-switches, the absence of stability of the hydraulic impulses, and the complicated adjustment. Therefore, the electric circuit system of the machine has been changed, and a doubled step finder has been installed in the electric distribution box. The number of cycles is established by means of the commutator PS (Fig. 3). If the contacts are closed, the coil of the

Card 1/2

SOV/117-58-11-7/36

A Mechanism for the Automatic Correcting of Abrasive Disks

step finder is fed (Fig. 2) and the disk turns one cog .  
There are 3 diagrams.

1. Grinding wheels--Control systems
2. Machine tools--Equipment
3. Electric circuits--Design

Card 2/2

TSIPERFIN, I.M., inzh.; KUINNIK, S.I., inzh.

Stand for dismounting, repairing, setting, and checking magnetic  
clutches. Mashinostroitel' no.7:43-44 J1 '58.

(IRA 12:10)

(Clutches(machinery)--maintenance and repair)

TSIPERFIN, I.M.

Rammed refractory mixture instead of firebrick. Lit. proizv.  
no. 9:41 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Cupola furnaces) (Refractory materials)

SOV-117-58-10-5/35

AUTHORS: Tsiperfin, I.M. and Krivopust, M.I., Engineers

TITLE: A Machine for Group Calibration of Piston Rings of Tractor Engines (Stanok dlya gruppovoy kalibrovki porshnevykh kolets avtotraktornykh dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 10, pp 6 - 7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Odesskiy zavod traktornykh zapasnykh chastej (Odessa Plant of Tractor Spare Parts) when using the horizontal 6S-1 milling cutter for final-dimension milling of the joints of piston rings of tractor engines, found that this machine often broke down, causing low productivity. As a result, a special machine with hydraulic drive (fig. 1) for group calibration of the joint in piston rings was developed by the designers of the plant. The kinematic scheme and hydraulic drive are shown on fig. 2. There are 2 diagrams.

1. Piston rings--Calibration    2. Milling machines (Engineering)  
---Equipment

Card 1/1

GURAL'NIK, Mikhail Isayevich; DIK, M.G., retsenzent; GINDLIN,  
I.M., retsenzent ~~TSIFERSON, A. L., red.~~  
~~et al.~~

[Mechanization of loading and unloading operations in  
refrigerators] Mekhanizatsiya pogruzochno-razgruzhochnykh  
rabot na kholodil'nikakh. Moskva, Pishchevaiia promyshlen-  
nost', 1965. 138 p. (MIRA 18:10)

PELEYEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; ROBER, David Aronovich; BRAZHNICKOV,  
Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; VIGDORCHIK, D.Ya., retsenzent;  
IZATULOV, R.A., retsenzent; TSIPEKSON, A.L., red.

[Gas-using equipment of meat industry enterprises] Gazo-  
ispol'zuiushchee oborudovaniye predpriiatii miasnoi pro-  
myshlennosti. Moskva; Pishchevaya promyshlennost', 1965.  
155 p.

SYSOYEV, Lazar' Parfenovich; CHUPAKHIN, N.M., retsenzent; KURYLEV,  
Ye.S., spets.red.; TSIPERSON, A.L., red.

[Maintenance of the compressors and apparatus of refrigerating plants] Obsluzhivanie kompressorov i apparatov kholodil'nykh ustanovok. Moskva, Pishchevaiia promyshlennost', 1964.  
70 p. (MIRA 17:10)

SEGAL', Lev Anatol'yevich; TSIPERSON, A.L., red.

[Assembly and installation of small Freon refrigerating machines] Montazh malykh freonovykh kholodil'nykh mashin. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 81 p. (MIRA 17:7)

TSIFERFIN, I.M., inzh.; STANISHEVSKIY, A.L., inzh.; KAMINNIK, S.L., inzh.

Mechanism for automatic straightening of abrasive wheels.  
Mashinostreitel' no.11:9-10 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Grinding wheels)

AUTHORS: Tsiperfin, I.M., and Kaminnik, S.I., Engineers 117-58-7-20/25

TITLE: Stand for Dismantling, Repair, Charging and Control of Electro-magnetic Clutches (Stend dlya demontazha, remonta, zapravki i kontrolya elektromagnitnykh muft)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 7, pp 43-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Electromagnetic powder clutches, charged with carbonyl iron mixed with lubricating oil, are used in automatic machine tool lines for machining piston rings. The overhaul, charging and assembly of these clutches was thus far manual and required about 80 work-hours by a highly-skilled worker. The clutch could be checked only after it was installed in the machine tool. The article gives a detailed description of a stand designed by the authors at the Odesskiy zavod zapasnykh chastej (Odessa Spare Parts Plant) to mechanize these operations. The stand has cut by half the required work time and has made the clutches more

Card 1/2

117-58-7-20/25

Stand for Dismantling, Repair, Charging and Control of Electromagnetic  
Clutches

reliable. There is 1 diagram and 1 circuit diagram.

**1. Materials--Handling**

Card 2/2

KLYUYEV, S.A., inzh.; TSIPERMAN, L.A., inzh.

Electrical equipment of the Palace of Congresses in the  
Kremlin. Prom. energ. 17 no.11:32-43 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Moscow--Kremlin--Electric lighting)  
(Moscow--Kremlin--Electric power distribution)

TSIPERMAN, L.A., inzh.

Use of a steel-stranded line. Svetotekhnika 8 no.12:26-27 D  
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut tyazheloy elektricheskoy  
promyshlennosti.  
(Electric lines) (Electric wiring)

LUR'YE, M.G., inzh.; TSIPERMAN, L.A., inzh.

Concerning N.S.Dremiatskii and V.V.Karpov's "Handbook for  
electrical engineers of dwellings and public buildings."  
Svetotekhnika 6 no.8:28-29 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Electric lighting--Tables, calculations, etc.)  
(Dremiatskii, N.S.)  
(Karpov, V.V.).

GRISHINA, T.Ya.; PAKSHVER, E.A.; TSIPERMAN, V.L.

Studying the process of the spinning of polyacrylonitrile  
fibers. Khim. volok. no.3:9-10 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo  
volokna.

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)  
(Acrylonitrile)

KANTOROVICH, Vadim Izrailevich; NIKOLAYEVA, N.G., red.; TSIPERSON,  
A.A. red.; VOLKOVA, V.G., tekhn. red.

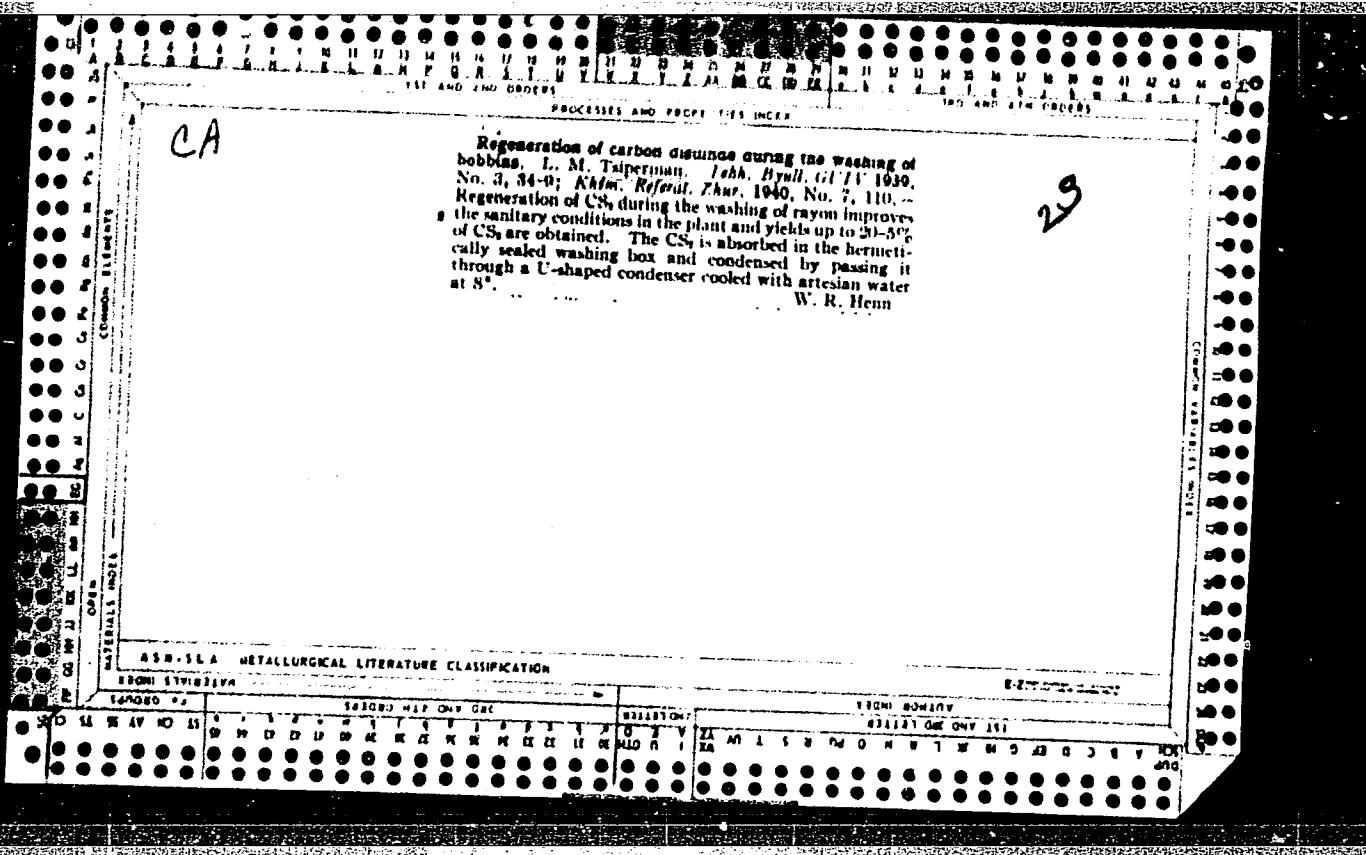
[Operational indexes of small refrigerators] Ekspluatatsion-  
nye pokazateli malykh kholodil'nykh mashin. Moskva, Gostorg-  
izdat, 1963. 125 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Refrigerators---Testing)

TSIPPEL', I.O.

Electric Lines--Overhead

Simple method for measuring the clearance under electric power lines. Rab. energ. 2,  
no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, AUGUST 1952  
\_\_\_\_\_ ~~TOP SECRET~~ Unclassified.



KI.YUYEV, S.A., inzh.; TSIPERMAN, L.A., inzh.

Electric lighting of the Hall of Congresses in the Kremlin. Svetotekhnika 8 no.1:1-18 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Tyzahpromelektroprojekt".  
(Moscow--Kremlin--Electric lighting)

TSIPERMAN, L.A., inzh.

Location of light fixtures in standard sections of rolling mills.  
Svetotekhnika no.1:9-13 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Tyazhpromelektroproyekt."  
(Factories--Lighting)

TSIPERMAN, L.Ya., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; YEFREMOV, Ye.A., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Remote measurements of the level of liquids in open reservoirs. Mekh.trud.  
rab. 7 no.5:46-47 My '53.  
(MLRA 6:5)  
(Telemeter)

ROZENFEL'D, Lev Markovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TKACHEV, Anatoliy Georgiyevich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GUREVICH, Yevgeniy Semenovich, inzh.; ONOSOVSKIY, V.V., inzh.; SERDAKOV, G.S., inzh.; TSYRLIN, B.L., inzh.; KALNIN', I.M., inzh.; ROM.NOVSKIY, N.V., inzh.; YATSUNOV, I.F., inzh.; DANILLOVA, G.N., dotsent; MIKHAI'SKAYA, R.N., inzh.; KARNAUKH, M.S., inzh.; STUKALENKO, A.K., inzh.; IL'IN, A.Ya., inzh.; TSIPERSON, A.L., red.; BABICHEVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Examples and designs of refrigerating machines and apparatus]  
Primery i raschety kholodil'nykh mashin i apparatov. Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1960. 237 p. [Thermodynamic diagrams of  
the refrigerants used] Termodynamicheskie diagrammy rabochikh  
tel kholodil'nykh mashin. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

SAFONOV, Viktor Ivanovich; TSIPERSON, A.L., red.; MEDRISH, D.M.,  
tekhn.red.

[Construction designs of cold-storage warehouses] Stroitel'nye konstruktsii kholodil'nikov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
torg-lit-ry, 1960. 125 p. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Cold storage warehouses)

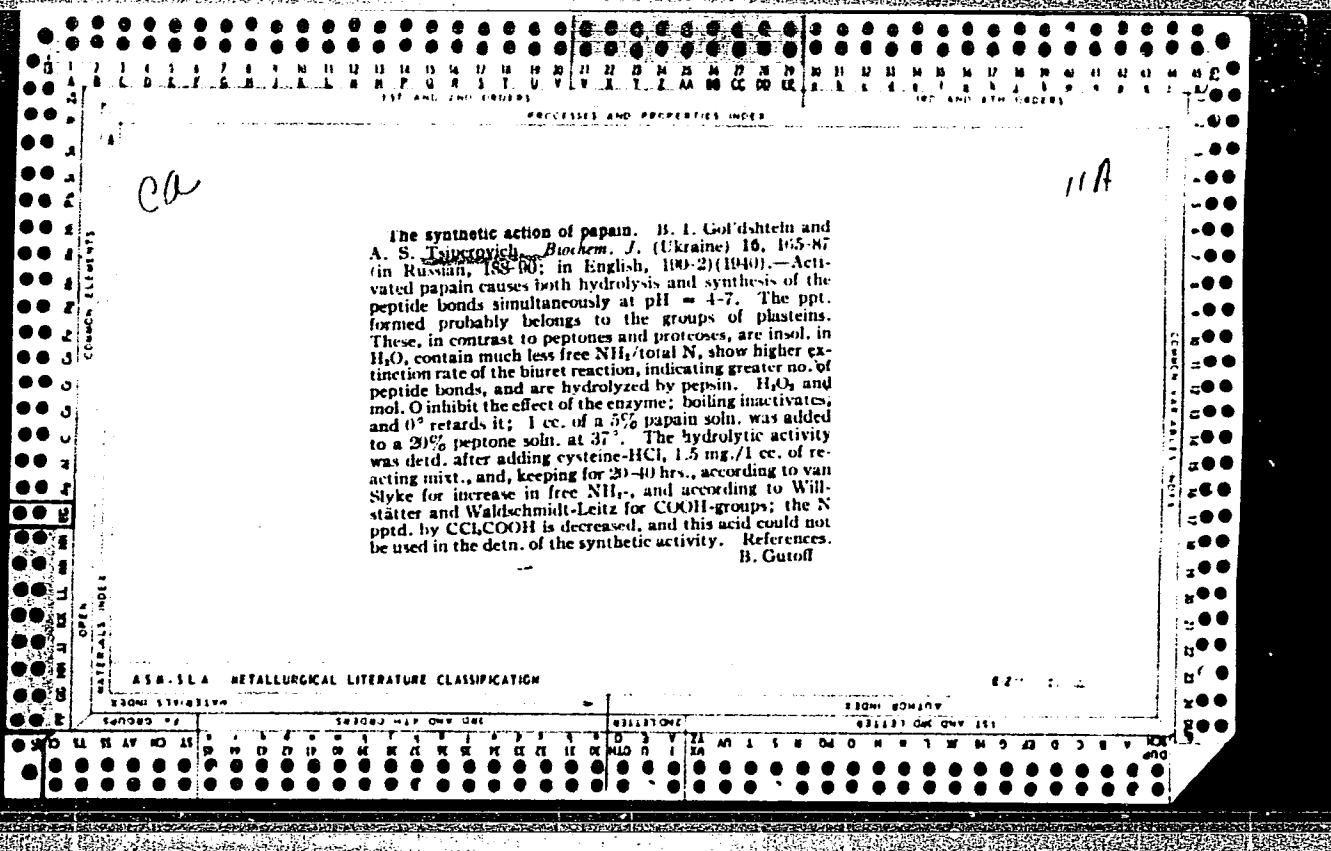
CH  
Proteinase (cathepsin) in growing tissues. Boris Gol'dshtejn and Aleksandr Teperevich. *Biokem. I.* (Ukraine). 11, #3 p[111] "Rifekt" M-163; in German 6.1 (1958). The cathepsin content in the leg of a growing tadpole (*Pelobates fuscus*) is very high in the first stage of development, considerably higher than in other tissues of the same tadpole, for which an undifferentiated growth is characteristic. HS has a considerable activating effect on the cathepsin of the growing leg of a tadpole.  
E. E. Stefanowsky

11a

co 7

Determination of pentosans in moist materials and in liquids. A. Teprovich. *Biochem. J.* (Ukraine) 11, 405-9 (in Russian, 408-9; in German, 400-70) (1938). — The furfural yield is lowered with diln. It is possible to overcome this difficulty by working with small samples or by using reagents at greater concns. Satisfactory results were obtained by both methods. W. T. H.

## ASG-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



11-8

CP

Determination of SH groups of protein. A. S. Tsiperovitch and A. L. Liseva (Acad. Sci., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 20, 94-105 (in Russian, 106-7)(1948).—In the ferricyanide method cherry gum was used as the protective colloid. Distil. water could contain impurities interfering with the detn. Egg albumin (urea-denatured) contained 0.90% —SH as cysteine; myosin 0.46% (0.45-0.55), denatured 0.98% (0.90-1.10). Reducing groups were present, giving typical —SH test with ferricyanide, but not the nitroprusside test. Oxidation products of tyrosine reacted slower

with ferricyanide (50 min.) without a final end point (—SH group, 10-12 min.). The results lead to the assumption that these groups are located in the hydrophobic shell within the protein globule, thus contradicting the hypothesis of Neurath that —SH groups of natural proteins are nonreactive because of their location at the far ends of the mol.

B. Cutoff

11-A

CP  
Synthetic action of cathepsin. A. S. Tsiperovich (Acad. Sci., Kiev). *Ukrain Biokhim. Zhur.* 20, 227-6 (in Russian, 1948).—Egg albumin was used as substrate, with the purified cathepsin from ox spleen. The enzyme synthesized high-mol. plastein, similar to that produced by other proteinases (pepsin, trypsin, papain); the process could be intensified (by cysteine, H<sub>2</sub>S, ascorbic acid, phenylhydrazine, NH<sub>4</sub>OH), or depressed (by H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) as with papain (cf. C.A. 46, 66346). The depressing effect of NaCN was unexpected.  
Boris Gutov

TSIPEROVICH, A.S.

Chemical Abstracts  
May 25, 1954  
Biological Chemistry

(3)

The mechanism of protein denaturation. II. The predenaturative changes of the protein molecule. V. A. Belitsker and A. S. Tsipetrovich [Inz]. *Biochim., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev*. - *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 20, 322-9 (in Russian, 330-1)(1948); cf. *C.A.* 46, 8173h, 10221b. The action of urea (I) on egg albumin (II) is investigated in concns. which are not enough to cause a complete denaturation of the II, like 800-900 mg. of I per ml. After 5-10 min. at room temp. there is no obvious denaturation, as II does not ppt. at the isoelec. point and the amt. of IIS groups titratable with  $Pb(CN)_4^{2-}$  does not change. But the occurrence of a reaction is shown by the fact that the optical rotation of the II increases about 70% and the specific viscosity increases 3-4-fold. For this reaction, the expression predenaturation (III) is coined. No definite explanation can be given at the present time; it is suspected that this state is caused by a breakdown of the H bonding in the native protein mol. Denaturation is not an "all or nothing" step as was believed until now; this intermediate step definitely does exist, and perhaps there will be others. Certainly no activation energy is needed for the III, as it sets in right away at room temp. Werner Jacobson

TSIPEROVICH, M. S.

Much alike of protein denaturation. III. Intermittent character of heat denaturation of serum and egg albumins A. S. Tsiparovich (Inst. Biokhim., Acad. Sci. Ukr. SSR, Kiev), *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 21, 41-52 (Russian summary, 69-5) (1949); cf. *C.A.* 46, 10221b; 48, 2893f. — The purpose was to test the applicability of the "all-or-none" (intermittent denaturation) principle to thermal denaturation of proteins. Denaturation was carried out by 2-min. heating of the soln. at a given temp. with subsequent coolings and notation of all changes, thus noting an entire series of intermediate stages. This method was possible, since the process of heat denaturation for the 2 albumins investigated (egg and serum albumin) was found to be reversible. At a measurable heating rate, the albumins did not ppt., nor was there any opalescence. Only under these conditions can optical rotation, viscosity, and free -SH groups be accurately determined. The kinetics of heat denaturation was similar to that of urea denaturation. Albumin remains native at pH 8.8-10 and to be denatured must be heated to 60-65°, the rate depending on how far

the soln. is from the isoelectric point. Two factors in particular accelerate the appearance of post-denaturation reactions, i.e. coagulation: (1) impurities like globulin, (2) salts. Egg albumin is more sensitive to (1) than serum albumin. Egg albumin, around 1% concentration, when heated to 65°, crystallized 1 or 2 times according to the Baranovskii method (*C.A.* 35, 3281f.), was used, followed by dialysis to remove  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$  as completely as possible. Electroconductivity of the egg albumin was  $3.46 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; the purity was such that upon heating even to boiling at pH 7 for a long time both albumin solns. remained non-polymerized. Determination of albumin oxygen was carried out by Kjeldahl digestion, followed by the Winkler colorimetric method. Denaturation of egg albumin was carried out at 75°, serum albumin at 68°, under which conditions the rate was convenient for observation. The soln. (30 ml.) was heated on a water bath. The thickness of the test tube and the extent of shift are important for the short (3.5 min.) heating and can affect results during initial stages of denaturation when the process is at its highest rate. Most investigations were carried out at pH 7-7.5. Appearance of free -SH groups was observed at pH 9.8. It was found that changes in the optical rotation, specific viscosity, and no. of free -SH groups during heat of denaturation of egg albumin is quantitatively related to the formation of insol. albumin (completely denatured). Changes in optical rotation and specific viscosity for serum albumin corresponded quantitatively to transition of albumin into the insol. form. The data obtained allow the deduction that heat denaturation of serum and egg albumins proceeds intermittently according to the all-or-none law. Clayton-F. Holloway

Spectrographic investigation of the change in reactivity of the tyrosine group in serum and egg albumin upon denaturation. V. P. Venet and A. S. Gopovitch, *Zhur. Biokhim.*, 22, no. 2, 1957-8, in Russian; cf. C. I., 43, 8231b. Crossed and denaturation was carried out in the preceding work. Solns. at pH 7.3 and 12.0 or at 7.1 and 11.7 in both native and denatured form were measured, the albumin concn. bei g to 12%, the start and completion of denaturation being followed by isotec. ppp. Spectra were taken according to Schäffle (*Spektroskop. Anal. Objektiv. Nancu, Tekn. Isotopen*, 1936) with a Zeiss quartz spectrophotograph, film blackening measured by a microphotometer with AgS photoelement. There was an increase in total extinction and noticeable displacement of absorption max. at 280 m $\mu$ , especially in all solns. of egg albumin denaturation, explainable by an increase in dissociation of phenol groups set free upon tyrosine upon denaturation, a phenomenon greater with serum than with egg albumin. Serum albumin after certain conditions, inseparable phenol groups in the native state, associated with egg albumin which can be seen in the too F. Hidley.

(1)

Chemical Abstracts  
May 25, 1954  
Biological Chemistry

✓ The mechanism of protein denaturation. V. Pseudo-equilibria in the denaturation of globular protein by urea. A. S. Tiperovich [Inst. Biochem. Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev, Ukraine]. *Biohim. Zhur.* 24, 26-37 (in Russian, 37-8) (1952); cf. *C.A.* 46, 10221b.—Various concns. of urea (I) on egg albumin (II) cause a denaturation which does not come to an end. The reaction stops at a certain point and then does not change for a period of 6 months. Such an equil. is called a pseudo-equil., because there is no more change to and fro between native and denatured mols. Such pseudo-equil. can be observed only with more completely denatured proteins. Increase of the I concn., the temp., and lowering of the pH raise the level of the pseudo-equil. If the amt. of protein is kept rather low, the pseudo-equil. is established near pH 7; i.e. near the point where native II shows its greatest stability. The reaching of such a pseudo-equil. makes itself noted by an increase of the optical rotation, an increase in viscosity, and an increase of the amt. of protein which is ptd. in the isoelec. reaction. This proves that the denaturation proceeds in steps. The denaturation is a first-order reaction. If cryst. electrophoretically homogeneous globular protein is used, then the denaturation by I is not a unimol. reaction. The starting concn. of II does not influence the course of the denaturation. Such pseudo-equilibria establish themselves in nature too.

Werner Jacobson

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001757110014-4"

*mech* ✓ Mechanism of denaturation of protein. VII. The effect of ions of salts on the denaturation of globular proteins. A. S. Tsvirovich and T. O. Galkina (Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sci. Ukr. S.S.R., Kiev). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 28, 127-40 (1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 4257c.—A study was made of the effect of NaCl, KCl, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, MgCl<sub>2</sub>, CaCl<sub>2</sub>, BaCl<sub>2</sub>, KCNS, and of a mixt. of NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> on the denaturation of proteins in the system egg albumin-urea. Observations were made of the amt. of protein rendered insol., change in the no. of free SH groups, and changes in optical rotation. By the addn. of the salts it is possible either to enhance or to reduce the rate of the protein denaturation. Results indicated that, depending upon the type of effect produced, the salts can be grouped as follows: (a) salts which activate the denaturation process by reducing the stability of the proteins; (b) salts which depress the process of denaturation by increasing the stability of the proteins; and (c) salts which exert a double, seemingly contradictory, influence upon the process of protein denaturation by urea. In low and medium concns. such salts enhance the degree of the protein denaturation, and in high concns. they inhibit it. The mechanism of action of salts on the progress of protein denaturation by urea is assumed to be as follows: activation is the result of complex formation between the salt ions and the protein mols.; inhibition of denaturation or stabilization of the protein globules is the result of an effect akin to salting out, but at concns. just high enough to keep the globules in suspension without their falling out of soln. This assumption was experimentally verified. Changes in the mol. structure of the proteins subjected to urea denaturation are of an intermittent nature. With the addn. of salts the magnitude of the pre-denaturation effect and the level of false denaturation reaction equil. can be altered. B. S. Levine 2

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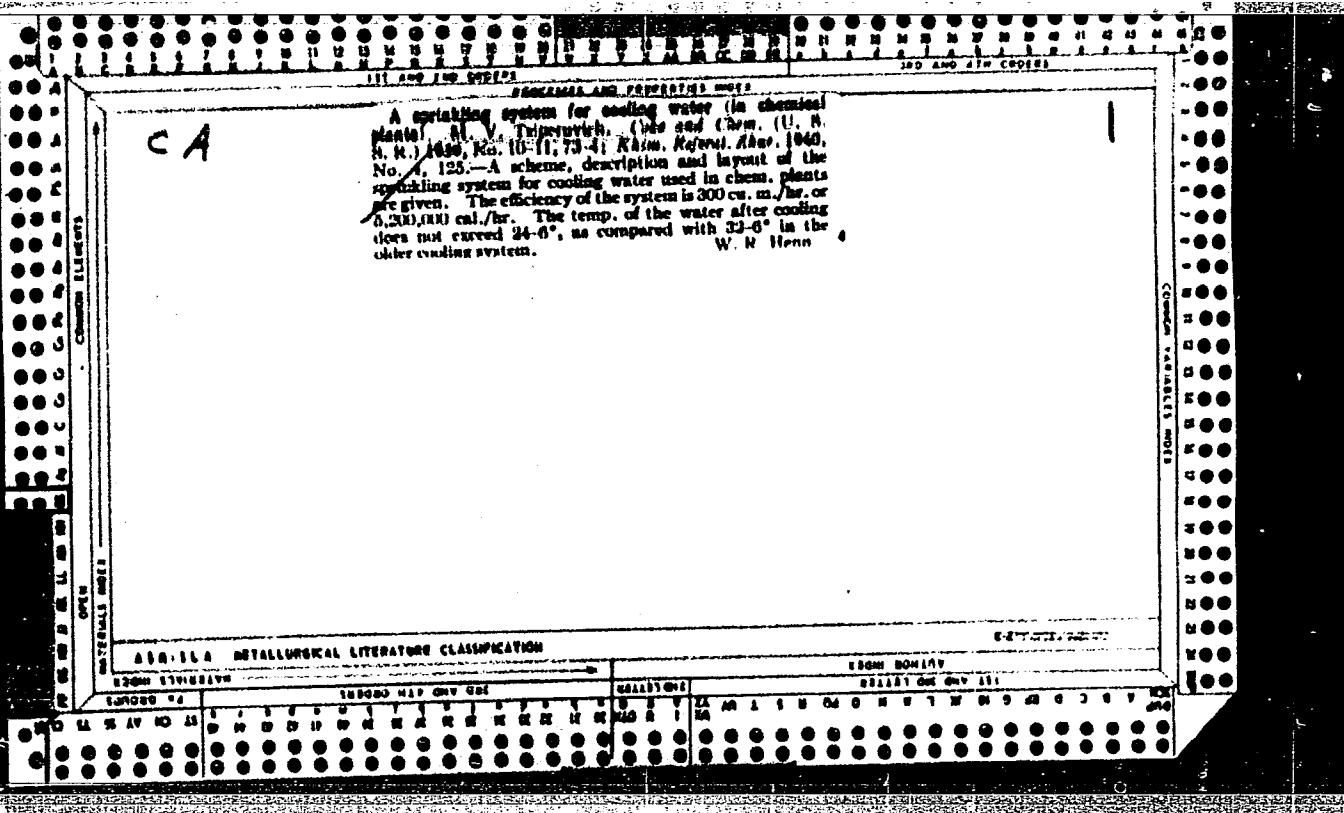
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Established between the dates of [redacted] and [redacted]

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001757110014-4"

1. YE. I. BELENIA, D. TSIPEROVICH
2. USSR (600)
4. Building, Iron and Steel
7. Results of testing the transverse frame of the steel framework of an industrial building. Stroi. prom. 31 no. 1. 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.



CA

21

**Effect of grinding coal on the quality of coke.** M. V. Tsiperovich, *Stal* 8, 907-73(1948).—This effect was studied on a small scale and then tested on an industrial scale. The need for grinding depends entirely on the coal. There was no advantage in grinding coal which fused readily. Grinding of high-ash and noncaking coal proved desirable. Such coal should be ground to 92-95% of size 3 mm. or less. When the coking charge is a mixt. of dif-

ferent coals, the need for and the extent of grinding should be applied to each of the components individually. M. H.

TSIPAROVICH, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;

MIKHAILOVICH, A.M., inzh., retsenzent;  
TLEZHNIKOV, N.V., inzh., otvetstvennyy redaktor; KOVALENKO, N.I.,  
tekhn.red.

[The washer in a coal concentration plant] Moishchik ugleobogatitel'-noi fabriki. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi  
i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1951. 95 p.  
(Coal preparation)

(MIRA 11:2)

TSIPEROVICH, M. V.

PHASE I Treasure Island Bibliographic Report

AID 151 - I

BOOK

Call No.: TP36.V38

Authors: TSIPEROVICH, M.V., VIROZUB, I.V., and TAKITAMISHEV, E. Ya.

Full Title: MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT IN COKE-CHEMICAL PLANTS

Transliterated Title: Mekhanicheskoye oborudovaniye kokso-khimicheskikh zavodov  
Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Literature  
on Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy.

Date: 1952

No. pp.: 516

No. of copies: 3,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Kvasha, A. S.

Tech. Ed.: None

Ed.-in-Chief: None

Appraisers: Kvasha, A. S.  
and Shepelev, I. G.

Text Data

Coverage: The authors describe basic equipments and technological processes for the production and enrichment of coke, and give the analytical expressions for computation of essential data on various intermediate processes such as crushing, enrichment, dust removal, washing, settling, filtration, and drying. Formulas for computation of stresses in different chemical apparatuses and the table of materials resistant to chemical action are also given. The last part of the book contains a description of mechanical equipment for the repair shop.

1/2

Card 2/2

AID 151 - I

Call No.: TP336.V38

Full Title: MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT IN COKE-CHEMICAL PLANTS

Text Data

Coverage (cont.)

The analytical approach in the development of chemical process and in design of equipment may be of interest for specific purposes.

Purpose: A textbook for students of the technical colleges and schools, and for factory personnel.

Facilities: Professors Doroshenko, Voyslav, Korzukhin and Gus'kov developed the theory of enrichment of coke, and Professor Doctors V. P. Iyashchenko and L. B. Levenson the theory of enriching equipment and crushers. Prof. G. C. Chechet organized scientific research institutes for the study of the mechanical processing of minerals. N. M. Zhavoronkov, M. D. Kuznetsov, M. E. Posin, K. N. Shabalin and others worked on the theory of chemical processes in the scrubber and on the process of absorption. Tregubov, Obryadchikov, Khozryakov, Gel'perin gradually developed the theory of rectification apparatus. Academician M. V. Kirpichev introduced the theory of design of the experimental models of heat exchangers used in the production of coke. The new coke industry was built not only in the southern part of the USSR but also in the eastern, the Ural-Kuzbass.

No. of Russian and Slavic References: 21 (from 1937 to 1957)

Available: Library of Congress.

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AUTHORS: Pisipetrovich, M.V., Cand. Tech. Sc., Kurbatov, V.P., Ing. and Khvorov, V.V., Ing. (VUKhIN). 154

TITLE: Enrichment of fine coal in a hydrocyclone.  
(Obogashcheniye melkogo uglya v gidrotsyklone).

PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry), 1957, No.3,  
pp. 6 - 10 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Results of an investigation of the process of beneficiation of fine coal in a hydrocyclone are given. Hydrocyclone used: diameter 200 mm, throughput 30 m<sup>3</sup>/hr (of water) at 3 atm pressure, Fig.2. Coal size 3 - 0.5 mm, 3 - 0 mm and 6 - 1 mm; circulating liquid - calcium chloride solution. During preliminary experiments optimum dimensions of hydrocyclones were established. The results of beneficiation experiments (Tables 1 - 5) were satisfactory. Further experiments were carried out on a semi-industrial scale with magnetite suspension as a separating medium. The plant used is described (Fig.3) and an example of typical beneficiation results is given in Tables 7 and 8. The following deficiencies in the operation of the plant were encountered: small output (3.5 - 4 ton/hr), poor separation of slurries from the coal passing into the hydrocyclone, large losses of magnetite (9.8 kg/ton) and the lack of an automatic apparatus for maintaining the magnetite suspension at a constant specific gravity. It is expected that these deficiencies will be rectified in 1957. There are 9 tables and 3 diagrams.

Tsiperovich, M.V.

68-9-2/15

AUTHOR: Tsiperovich, M.V. (Cand.Tech.Sc.)

TITLE: Magnetic Regeneration of Magnetite Suspensions During  
Beneficiation of Coals of Large Sizes (Magnitnaya regeneratsiya  
magnetitovoy suspenzii pri obogashchenii ugley krupnykh  
klassov)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, Nr 9, pp.8-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experimental work on the magnetic separation of magnetite suspensions carried out on the pilot plant at the Gubakhinsk Coke Oven Works is described. The work was carried out by members of VUKhIN, V.P. Kurbatov and V.V. Khvorov under the direction of the author. Kizelovsk coals of the size 60-6 and 60-14 mm were treated. As a heavy medium iron-vanadium ore concentrates ground in a ball mill to 92-94% - 0.074 mm were used. The diagram of the plant is shown in Fig.1. Magnetising and demagnetising apparatus as well as a magnetic separator (all made by Lenmechanbor) are described and illustrated in Figs.2, 3 and 4 respectively. Magnetisation of the magnetic suspension before regeneration causes the individual particles to stick together and thus facilitates their separation from the coal slurry. The regenerated magnetite is demagnetised, as the rate of settling of demagnetised magnetite is three times lower than that of magnetised magnetite.

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